

Cockermouth
Urban District Council

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

CHARLES A. MASON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

FOR THE YEAR 1947

Together with the Summary of Work
of the Sanitary Inspector.

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Cockermouth :
"West Cumberland Times" Office,
South Street

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Cockermouth Urban District Council

To the Chairman and Members of the
Cockermouth Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1947, which has been drawn up in accordance with Circular 1961 of the Ministry of Health, dated 16th February, 1940, and the Registrar General's Memorandum SD/54 received July, 1948.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES A. MASON,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres),	2,062.		
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population (mid 1947)			
	(see page 5)		4,884.
Number of inhabited houses (end 1947) according to Rate Books, 1728.			
Rateable Value	...	...	£25932.
Sum represented by Penny Rate (approx.)	£100		

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births	98	52	46	Birth Rate (R.G.)
} Legitimate				
} Illegitimate	4	1	3	20.8
Still Births	...	6	3	(all legit.)

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 55.5.

	Total	M	F.	
Deaths	62	31	31	Crude Death Rate

(R.G.) 12.6 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Maternal Mortality:—

Deaths from puerperal causes (childbirth):—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal Sepsis	Nil	Nil
Other Puerperal Causes	1	9.2
Total	1	9.2

Infantile Mortality:—

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age .. 3

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:—

All Infants per 1,000 live births .. 29 (Approx).

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births .. 31 (Approx.)

Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births .. Nil.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) .. 0

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) .. 0

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) .. 0

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .. 7

Cockermouth Urban District.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, for the year 1947.

The area of the district in statute acres (land and inland water) is 2,062.

RAINFALL.

Records,* taken at South Lodge, Cockermouth, 242 feet above sea level:—

1947		inches of rain
January	...	3.16
February	...	.47
March	...	4.20
April	...	6.72
May	...	2.99
June	...	2.57
July	...	3.08
August	...	.16
September	...	3.83
October	...	.71
November	...	7.44
December	...	2.54
	Total	37.87

Snow fell on twenty-seven days.

Barometer—M.S.L. Highest—Dec 16th 30.81 in.
 Lowest—Apr. 23rd 28.71 in.

*Kindly given by John Armstrong, Esq., South Lodge.

POPULATION.

For 1947 the figure given for the resident population of the district by the Registrar-General is 4,884, on which the birth and death rates and the incidence of notifiable diseases are based.
N.B.—Figures relating to non-civilians are excluded.

(The figure for 1946 was 4,860).

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

In the Cockermouth Urban District, which is included in the Mid-Cumberland Guardians' Area, the number of persons in receipt of outdoor relief was 121, giving a proportion of (approximately) 1 in 40 of the population, as compared with 1 in 49 in 1946, 1 in 59 in 1945, 1 in 60 in 1944, 1 in 84 in 1943, 1 in 77 in 1942, 1 in 57 in 1941, 1 in 36 in 1940, 1 in 26 in 1939, and 1 in 23 in 1938.

10 persons were admitted to Public Assistance Hospital from this district during the year, giving a proportion of 1 in 488 of the population.—1946—7 persons, and 1 in 694 of population

Comparisons with 1946—

	Out-door Relief.	Indoor Relief.
Cockermouth U.D.	1947 121	10
	1946 101	7

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

Live Births.—There were 102 Live Births (53 males and 49 females) registered as belonging to the district; of these 4 (1 male and 3 females) were illegitimate.

The net live birth rate was accordingly 20.8 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 22.01 for the previous year.

Comparisons may be given as follows:—

Birth Rates, 1947—Cumberland	...	22.0
Rural Districts of Cumberland	...	21.4
Urban Districts of Cumberland	...	22.9
England and Wales	...	20.5
Cockermouth Rural District	...	21.3
Cockermouth Urban District	...	20.8

The percentage of illegitimate live births was 3.9 as compared with 3.7 in 1946.

Still Births.—There were 6 still births registered (all legitimate) so that the still birth rate per 1,000 of the population was 1.22, as compared with .41 for 1946. (The rate for all England and Wales was 0.50).

The still birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births was 55.5 as compared with 18.3 for 1946.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered as belonging to Cockermouth was 62. This gives a crude death rate of 12.6 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 14.1 for the previous year.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1947.

Causes of Death	All Causes	...	Males	Females
			31	31
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever				0
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever		...	0	0
3. Scarlet Fever		...	0	0
4. Whooping-cough		...	0	0
5. Diphtheria		...	0	0
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System		...	1	1
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis		...	0	0
8. Syphilitic diseases		...	0	0
9. Influenza		...	0	0
10. Measles		...	0	0
11. Ac: Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis		...	0	0
12. Ac: inf: encephalitis		...	0	0
13. Cancer of b: cav: and oesoph: (M.) Uterus (F.)		0	0	0
14. " stomach and duodenum		...	1	0
15. " breast		...	0	1
16. " all other sites		...	3	2
17. Diabetes		...	0	0
18. Intra-cran: vasc: lesions		...	6	8
19. Heart Dis:		...	2	9
20. Other Dis: of circulatory system		...	1	0
21. Bronchitis		...	3	0
22. Pneumonia (all forms)		...	3	0
23. Other Respiratory Diseases		...	1	1
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum		...	1	0
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years		...	0	0
26. Appendicitis		...	0	0
27. Other Digestive Diseases		...	0	0
28. Nephritis		...	1	0
29. Puerperal and post-abort: sepsis		...	0	0
30. Other Maternal Causes		...	0	1
31. Premature Birth		...	1	1
32. Congen: malform: birth inj: infant dis.		...	0	1
33. Suicide		...	0	0
34. Road Traffic acc:		...	0	0
35. Other violent causes		...	1	2
36. All other causes		...	6	4
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age--Total		...	1	2
Legitimate		...	1	2
Illegitimate		...	0	0
			M	F
LIVE BIRTHS	Total	...	53	49
	Legitimate	...	52	46
	Illegitimate	...	1	3
STILL BIRTHS	Total	...	3	3
	Legitimate	...	3	3
	Illegitimate	...	0	0

POPULATION (for Births and Deaths), 1947—R.G.— (see p. 5) 4,884.

An adjusting or Area Comparability Factor has not been provided by the Registrar General for 1947, so the adjusted death rate cannot be given.

Comparisons of crude death rates are shewn below:—

Death Rates, 1947	Crude
Cumberland	13.8
Rural Districts of Cumberland	13.4
Urban Districts of Cumberland	14.3
England and Wales	12.0
Cockermouth Rural District	11.9
Cockermouth Urban District	12.6

For Causes of death during the year see table on page 7

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were only 3 deaths (all legitimate and including twins) among infants under one year of age giving an Infantile Mortality Rate of 29.4 per 1,000 births as compared with 4 deaths with a rate of 37.3 for 1946.

No death occurring among illegitimate infants, the Illegitimate Infantile Mortality Rate for 1947 was therefore nil per 1,000 illegitimate births, as compared with the Legitimate Infantile Mortality Rate of 30.6 per 1,000 legitimate births. These latter rates were respectively nil and 38.8 for the previous year.

Comparisons may be given as follows:—

Infantile Mortality Rates, 1947:—

Cumberland	...	...	42
Rural Districts of Cumberland	...	39	
Urban Districts of Cumberland	...	46	
England and Wales	...	41	
Cockermouth Rural District	...	36	
Cockermouth Urban District	29		

Net Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age:—

Cause of Death	under 1 wk.	1—2 weeks	under 4 wks	Total				Total under 1 yr.
				1—3 mths.	3—6 mths.	6—9 mths.	9—12 mths.	
Premature Birth	3			3				3

SENILE DEATH RATE.

38 persons had attained the age of 65 years or upwards. This number represents a Senile Death Rate of 61.2 per cent of the total deaths, as compared with 62.3 for 1946.

4 (2m 2f)	occurred among persons between the ages of 65 and 70 years
9 (7m 2f)	" " " 70 and 75 years
12 (5m 7f)	" " " 75 and 80 years
5 (2m. 3f)	" " " 80 and 85 years
7 (1m 6f)	" " " 85 and 90 years
1 (u)	" at age of 91 years.

INQUESTS, UNCERTIFIED DEATHS AND VIOLENCE.

In respect of deaths belonging to the district during the year there were 3 inquests and 2 of these were held within the district.

One Coroner's certificate was received in respect of a case where post-mortem examination had been made but no inquest held.

Two deaths were uncertified.

Violence.—The death rate due to Violence (All Forms) was .61 per 1000 of the population in the Cockermouth Urban District. Below will be seen the number of deaths from Suicide, Road Traffic Accident, Other Violence and the Total Violence deaths, together with the percentages of the total deaths from all causes, and the death rates of each per 1,000 of the population in comparison with 1946.—

	Suicide		Road Traffic Accidents		Other Violence exc 'g Road Traffic Acc.		Total Violence	
	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946
Deaths	nil	2	nil	nil	3	2	3	4
% of all causes	nil	2.8	nil	nil	4.8	2.8	4.8	5.7
D.R. per 1000 popn.	nil	.41	nil	nil	.61	.41	61	.82

The three violence deaths during the year were due to an accidental fall in each instance (ages 79, 82 and 89 years).

CANCER.

Cancer proved fatal in 7 cases, as follows:—

System	Primary Organ	Males	Females	Years old
Alimentary	Stomach	1		56
	Colon	1	1	57
	Rectum	1		74
Glandular	Breast		1	58
	Liver	1		73
Excretory	Kidney		1	51

This number corresponds to a cancer death rate of 1.4 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 1.6 in 1946.

Approximately out of every 9 deaths of persons in this district 1 was attributed to cancer. (1946—1 in 9.)

TUBERCULOSIS.

Vide also page 17.

There were two deaths due to Tuberculosis.—

	Males.	Female.
Respiratory System	1	1
Non-Pulmonary	0	0

The Tuberculosis (all forms) death rate, therefore, was .40 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with nil in 1946.

The "Consumption" (i.e. Pulmonary Tuberculosis) Death rate was also .40 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with nil last year.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Part-time Medical Officer of Health.

Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Wm. Nicholls, M.I.M. and C.E., A.R. San. I., who is also the Surveyor and Water Engineer.

Mr. James Ellwood was Clerk in the Surveyor's Office until the end of April when he joined H.M. Forces.

Mr. J. S. Bowman on the termination of his services with H.M. Forces returned as Assistant in November.

LABORATORY WORK.

The following table shows the amount of work done in connection with investigations of certain cases of illness during the year 1917. :—

Material		Test applied for—	Result :	
			Pos.	Neg.
Throat or nose swabs	...	Diphtheria	0	5
	...	Haemolytic Streptococci	2	3
Sputum	...	Vincent's Angina	0	5
	...	Tuberculosis	0	1
Blood	...	Wasserman	0	1
		Kahn	0	1

Other particulars under Provision of Health Services remain as detailed in my 1930 and subsequent reports.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

WATER SUPPLY.

The amount of Crummock Water used by Cockermouth Urban District during the year under review was 101,340,000 gallons (This, of course, includes the quantity used for trade purposes).

The consumption of water per head of the population using the water worked out at approximately 51 gallons a day.

The water is obtained from Workington Corporation in bulk and is considered to be of high quality. (Analyses are carried out as a general rule by the Workington Corporation).

All the houses in the Urban District are supplied with water from the public water mains with the exception of the following:— Two houses at Tarn Close, Lorton Road, having wells. and St. Helen's Private School and Lodge, Strawberry Howe Farm, Annfield Farm, Park House and Park House Farm. which have private piped supplies. 259 houses still obtain their water from common taps either in the yard or wash-house supplied from the public mains.

There were 288 lin. yds. of 4 inch. main laid on the Windmill Lane Housing Estate, and 180 yds. 3 inch. main in Dalton Street (Moor Housing Estate.)

The Reservoir on the Moor and the Secondary School balancing tank were both cleaned out in June.

There continue to be complaints of water shortage in the higher parts of the town as in the past. The Council's Consulting Water Engineers have a scheme for improving matters by relaying defective mains in the town and the construction of a new reservoir to supply that portion of the area up to the 300ft. contour in which housing development is in progress or contemplated in the near future.

It should also be mentioned that the North Cumberland Water Board is preparing a scheme to help several authorities including the Cockermouth Urban. Briefly, this scheme provides for a bulk supply of water from the Board whose source of supply is to be in Mosedale behind Skiddaw, and would assist Cockermouth U.D. by ensuring a supply to any property above the 300ft. contour.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The sewage effluent from the Outfall Works remained satisfactory. Dried sludge was removed to the refuse tip by the Council. A small amount was taken by market gardeners.

Sewer Extensions—Nil in 1947.

SCAVENGING AND REMOVAL OF REFUSE.

The method of scavenging and removal of refuse proceeds as formerly; collection is bi-weekly.

In the Goat area night soil is still removed by the Council from a few houses (all but one condemned) by horse-drawn cart.

Salvage of Waste Paper.—During the year 30 tons were baled and despatched to Paper Mills (1946—35 tons).

The refuse tip at Tarn Close continues in use with controlled tipping and periodic inspections are carried out.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The Sanitary Inspection of the district is undertaken by Mr. W. Nicholls, Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor to the Council. His friendly, and ever willing co-operation, I must again say, is much appreciated, and my indebtedness to him is here recorded for his assistance in the making of this report at the end of which will be found his Summary of Work Done in accordance with Article 10 of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The following table shows the position in Cockermouth Urban District at the end of 1947. No serious defects were noted by the Sanitary Inspector who made 56 visits in all:

Premises.	Number	Inspec- tions.	Defects Found	Written Notices.	Defects Remedied	Prose- cutions
Factories with mechanical power	21	21	1	1	1	—
Factories without do	49*	35	0	0	0	—
Other Premises under Act						
Totals	70	56	1	1	1	—

*14 of these relate to bakehouses

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—The firm of Blood Driers whose licence expired on 1st. May, 1947, again applied to the Council for a renewal and this was granted for another twelve months.

There is still the Knacker and Fellmonger establishment in Waste Lane and visits of inspection continue to be made to both concerns.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

No special action under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, was taken.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

The Sanitary Inspector co-operates with officials ("Rodent Officers") of the County Agricultural Executive Committee, who, under contract, carry out rat disinfestation of the refuse tip by poison.

Sections of the sewerage system of the town received systematic treatment for rats, 24 manholes having been baited.

Housing.

The Housing shortage continues to be acute.

The condemned houses that had previously been allowed to be occupied were still tenanted.

The Condemned house (in Marks Lane) which was occupied without permission in 1943 was still in occupation.

By the end of the year, 1947:—

34 houses were in course of erection on Windmill Lane Estate.

10 houses were in course of erection on the Moor Estate.

52 houses were completed on the Windmill Lane Estate.

18 houses were completed on the Moor Estate.

0 houses were built by private enterprise.

The Council still has a long waiting list of applicants for their houses.

Housing Appendix

STATISTICS.

Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	65
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	87

No action under Statutory Powers (including Overcrowding) has been taken during the year.

Owing to shortage of labour and materials, high costs, and various restrictions, the position regarding house repair work remains difficult, as before.

FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

There were still 7 registered milk sellers whose premises were within the Urban District, including 4 producers and retailers, 2 producer wholesalers, and 1 retail purveyor only. Inspections are made periodically and endeavour is made to get improvements carried out to dairy premises where necessary.

A large quantity of the town's milk supply is retailed by producers and retailers whose premises are situated in the surrounding Rural District. There were 9 of such producers and retailers during 1947.

The following table gives the result of 9 samples of milk retailed in the town and taken by the Sanitary Inspector, and submitted for bacteriological examination to the Cumberland Pathological Laboratory, Carlisle.

Of the above 9 samples, 3 were satisfactory and 6 unsatisfactory, including borderline cases, in relation to dirt contamination, as follows :—

	Satisfactory according to Accredited Standard.	Unsatisfactory according to Accredited Standard.	Total
Samples produced in Urban District	2	3	5
" " outside "	1	3	4
	—	—	—
	3	6	9

The 6 unsatisfactory samples comprised :—

- 2 failing the Methylene Blue Reduction test only, and
- 4 failing Combined tests (Methylene Blue Reduction and B. Coli tests).

With regard to samples of milk examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, none was reported positive.

Where results are unsatisfactory as to cleanliness endeavour is made to secure improvement. On a sample of milk being reported as tubercular, investigation is made by officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. I am indebted to Mr. John Reid, Divisional Inspector of that Authority, for the return (a "nil" one) of particulars of animals slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938, from premises registered in the Cockermouth Urban District during the year, 1947:—

Total number of Animals Slaughtered	...	o
Cows in Milk	...	o
Other Cows or Heifers	...	o
Other Bovine	...	o
Types of Disease found at Post-mortem—		
Tuberculosis of Udder	...	o
Tuberculosis with Emaciation	...	o
Tuberculosis with chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs	...	o

This Council has continued to co-operate with the County Council in the latter's scheme for general milk sampling, including Designated, School, and Ungraded Milk.

The production and retailing of milk under "Special Designation" in the Cockermouth Urban District in 1947 was as follows:—

Tuberculin Tested.—W. Cook, Annfield—Producer and Retailer.
John Cook, Fitz Road—Retailer.
Accredited.—Isaac Cook, Strawberry Howe—Producer and Retailer.
J. Wright, Croft House, Brigham—Producer and Retailer.
J. Christopherson, Sneckyeat—Producer and Retailer.
T. Taylor, Waterloo Farm—Producer (milk retailed by J. Cook).

In respect of the three last-named the premises for producing are in the Cockermouth Rural District.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Slaughter-Houses.—The two Private Slaughter-Houses (both registered), and the Council's Public Abattoir have not been used as such since the Ministry of Food on January 14th, 1940, suspended all slaughtering other than in regional abattoirs—the Maryport abattoir still serves this district under the scheme.

The Sanitary Inspector informs me that the following were condemned in the town during 1947:—50 lbs. meat, 10 tins beans, 12 tins fish, 4 tins peas, 24 tins milk, 2 tins of fruit, all voluntarily surrendered. A considerable quantity of food of various kinds was examined (including 5 lbs. of butter, 32 lbs. tea, 19 packets shredded wheat, 40 stones flour, 12 lbs. bacon, 7 tins beans, 10 lbs 'Ovaltine') and found unsuitable for sale owing to damage and was returned to the suppliers through trade channels.

Bakehouses.—These are occasionally inspected. There are still 14 altogether, of which 5 are considered domestic in type. No serious defects are reported.

Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious Diseases.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The total number of Infectious Diseases notified among civilians during 1947 in the Cockermouth Urban District, including Pulmonary and other forms of Tuberculosis was 9, as compared with 16 in 1946. Excluding Measles and Whooping Cough (vide post) the number was 5 (the figure for 1946 being 9).

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1947.

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases notified 1947 admitted to hospital	Deaths of notified cases									
Scarlet Fever ...	2	1	0									
	(Ages—4 and 43 years respectively).											
Diphtheria ...	1	1	0									
	(Age: 36 years).											
Erysipelas ...	0	0	0									
Whooping Cough ...	0	0	0									
Measles ...	4	0	0									
	(Ages: all 5—10 years).											
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	0	0	0									
Cerebro & Spinal Meningitis	0	0	0									
Typhoid Group, etc.	0	0	0									
Tuberculosis :—												
Pulmonary	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>{</td> <td>Males</td> <td>0</td> <td>0 (San.)</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Females</td> <td>2</td> <td>1 "</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	{	Males	0	0 (San.)	0	Females	2	1 "	1		
{	Males	0	0 (San.)	0								
Females	2	1 "	1									
Non-Pulmonary	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>{</td> <td>Males</td> <td>0</td> <td>0 (Hosp)</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Females</td> <td>0</td> <td>0 "</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	{	Males	0	0 (Hosp)	0	Females	0	0 "	0		
{	Males	0	0 (Hosp)	0								
Females	0	0 "	0									

Table showing monthly incidence of notifiable diseases, 1947.

Disease	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr.	May	J'ne	July	Aug	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever										1	—	2	
Diphtheria										1	—	1	
Measles											—	4	
Tuberculosis—											—	—	
Pulmonary										1	—	2	
Other Forms											—	—	

From notifications received it is deduced that one in every 977 persons in this district contracted a disease notifiable under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act and the Tuberculosis Regulations (Measles, Whooping Cough, and Chickenpox excluded). Last year's figures: 1 in 540.

Two cases of Scarlet Fever (1946—6 cases) were notified—see two tables on previous page. Both were removed to hospital with ensuing recovery.

The case rate per 1,000 of the population was, therefore, .46 and the death rate nil as compared with 1.2 (six cases) and nil in 1946, respectively. The corresponding rates for all England and Wales (1947) were 1.37 and 0.00.

There was one Diphtheria notification, (that of an adult of 36 years, who had never been immunised): the person concerned was removed to hospital with ensuing recovery; so that the case and death rates per 1,000 of the population were respectively .20 and nil as compared with .41 and nil in 1946. The corresponding rates for all England and Wales (1947) were 0.13 and .01.

The immunisation campaign against Diphtheria was continued as before, entailing a lot of unseen varied work. Most of the actual inoculations were again given by me at the School Clinic (Harford House, Main Street). As in previous years, I am grateful again, for the co-operation of local Medical Practitioners and Head Teachers, and particularly that of the County Health Visitor, Miss Horn.

During the year under review 10 elementary school children 5 to 14 years and 109 infants under 5 years were given primary injections (two at intervals of a few weeks) by me, personally, i.e. officially. 116 children received a single reinforcing dose (these are children who received two primary doses 4 to 5 years previously).

There were no notifications of Typhoid (including Paratyphoid Fever), Encephalitis Lethargica, Poliomyelitis, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, or Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—No notification received. The case rate for Puerperal Pyrexia (including Puerperal Fever) is better expressed in relation to the number of births registered than to the population. When calculated on this basis the rate is:—Puerperal Pyrexia nil per 1000 total births (i.e. live and still births), the same as in 1946. The corresponding rate (1947) for England and Wales was 7.16.

There was one Maternal death; the Maternal Mortality Rate therefore was 9.2 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as compared with 11 in 1946.

Pneumonia.—Although no notifications were received it may be mentioned that 3 deaths from Pneumonia (all forms) were registered.

Tuberculosis. Under the Tuberculosis Regulations 2 cases of Pulmonary (both females) but none of Other Forms of Tuberculosis were notified. There was also one (male pulmonary) inward transfer. One case (a girl of 11 years) was admitted to Sanatorium (Stannington).

The following table shows a nil return of New Cases and Mortality (all cases) during 1947:—

Age	1947	New Cases				Deaths			
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25	...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
25—35	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
35—45	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65—and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals		0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0

A statement regarding the total deaths from Tuberculosis will be found on page 9.

The number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1947 was as follows:—

		Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	...	6	7	13
Non-pulmonary	...	1	4	5
All cases		7	11	18

Non-Notifiable Acute Infectious Diseases.—Epidemics usually occur in conjunction with epidemics in the districts adjoining.

Influenza was present to a slight extent—mainly during the Spring and Summer months. No death was recorded from this disease, so that the Influenza death rate was nil per 1,000 of the population as compared with .20 (one death) in 1946. The rate (1947) for all England and Wales was 0.09.

Re Measles and Whooping Cough (which became notifiable as from 1st November, 1939).—There were four cases of Measles (all in February) and none of Whooping Cough notified in 1947. No death was attributed to either disease. The case rates and death rates were, therefore, per 1,000 of the population—Measles .81, and nil, and Whooping Cough nil and nil.

(England and Wales—Measles 9.41 and 0.1, and Whooping Cough 2.22 and 0.02).

SCHOOL CLOSURES—During 1947 no elementary school in Cockermouth was closed on account of infectious disease.

Summary, 1947, supplied by the Sanitary Inspector to the Medical Officer of Health, in pursuance of Article xix of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926.

NUISANCES :

Nuisances reported to Council	...	21
Intimatory Notices served after inspection	...	6
,, Notices complied with	...	6
Detailed Sanitary Work :		
Choked Drains, defective I.C.'s and gullies	...	35
Damp and Defective Roof, etc.	...	3
Additional Water Closets	...	1
Housing Inspections	...	125
Factories Inspections	...	32
Dairies and Cowsheds Inspections	...	6
Visits to Knackery and Blood Drying Factory	...	4
Visits re Infectious Diseases (incl. Disinfections)	...	4

PLANS APPROVED DURING 1947 :—

N.F.S. Fire Station, Fairfield.

Wash-house at Windmill Lane for W. M. Walker.

Two Bungalows on the Cocker Brows for J. J. Newton

Two detached houses on the Cocker brows for N.E.H.A.

Garage, 25, Henry Street, for Mr. Patrickson.

Additional classrooms at Grammar School for C.C.

Detached house and two semi-detached houses on the Cocker brows for N.E.H.A.

Bathroom at 40, South Street, for Mr. Armstrong.

Conversion of stable to dwelling house at Holme Wood.

Alterations of Town Hall for M.N.I.

Shop extension, Windmill Lane, for Mr H. Bank.

Garage and workshop, Low Road, for Messrs T. Armstrong.

Garage at 40, Brigham Road, for Mr. Tweddle.

Bathroom at 32, Fell View, for Mr. W. M. Walker.

Garage at Oakhurst, for Mrs. Iredale.

Two semi-detached houses on the Cocker brows for T. Armstrong.

Alterations to Petroleum Depot, Lorton Road.

WM. NICHOLLS,

M.I.M. and C.E., A.R. San. I.,

Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

